

TILLMAN AND MCLAURIN

BOTH QUIT SENATE.

Highly Sensational Termination of The Joint Meeting at Gaffney.

FINAL APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

Meeting of the Man With the Pitchfork and the Man With the New Democracy Takes a Decidedly Dramatic and Unexpected Turn.

Gaffney, S. C., Special.—It is the unexpected that happens so often in South Carolina politics, which happened here Saturday. It came like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, so unexpected and sudden was the whole thing. When the two United States Senators agreed to meet in joint debate, McLaurin to advocate his "Commercial Democracy" and Tillman to attack it, no one dreamed the two United States Senators would before nightfall have their resignations in transit to the governor.

Here, up in a flourishing corner of the State, has occurred the most sensational development of politics since 1890. Two Senators have unconditionally resigned. Tillman has just entered upon a six year term and McLaurin has until March 1, 1903, to serve without molestation, yet both have resigned, effective September 15th in order that they might go before the people and test their strength, the understanding being that this test shall decide whether the people endorse Senator McLaurin's Democracy with its expansion, ship subsidy and "commercial" ideas or that of Senator Tillman, with what McLaurin calls his Bryan Democracy. Senator McLaurin sought to narrow the fierce contest to Tillman and himself, whereas Senator Tillman insisted on resignation as originally proposed on the ground that he could not dictate to the Democratic committee as to who should be in the race or when it should be. Both seemed eager to sign the resignation and about 7 o'clock the paper containing the dual resignation was in the mail. It means that instead of the campaign coming next summer it will be held this year, and it means that Tillman will be in the race for his six year term and McLaurin for re-election or for Tillman's term as he sees fit, but most likely for Tillman's term. Tillman in his speech had hammered and hammered away at the idea that McLaurin had betrayed the true Democracy and that if he were not a Republican he ought to be, for he had supported all their propositions and doctrines. Tillman urged that the decent thing for McLaurin to do—the only proper thing, was for him to resign his position and go before the people and if they endorsed him, he returned, or stay at home if defeated. McLaurin had deserted the party platform and ought to resign at once, he persisted. Senator McLaurin in turn insisted that he was a Democrat and that on national issues he was free to act with independence and did so. Tillman said: "Let McLaurin resign and go before the Democratic primary this year and I'll go home and keep my mouth shut and let the other fellows attend to him. If you elect him I take it as notice that you don't want me. If he is a Democrat then I am not." Then, McLaurin, turning on Tillman, suggested that Tillman always found a bomb-proof, and then Senator McLaurin went on to say: "Oh yes, Tillman says why don't I resign? If I'm elected it will mean the people don't want him, but he stopped there; he is smart. You never catch him committing himself too far. He did not say if I'm elected he would resign. Oh! you will never hear of Benjamin Tillman resigning. Senator Tillman jumped up and said: 'I will say it and do say it.' Senator McLaurin: 'Agreed.' Tillman: 'I'll resign right now if you will, and we will go before the people.' McLaurin: 'Agreed.' Tillman: 'Draw up the paper and we'll sign it right now.' McLaurin: 'That suits me.' Later on in Tillman's five minutes' reply, he remarked that he would not reply to McLaurin's charge that he was brutal in his treatment and indecent in harassing him as he did; they would both be before the people soon and there would be no need to discuss matters further here. He was ready for the agreement and at once, McLaurin: "So am I." It was soon after that the agreement and resignation were signed.

Senator Tillman went directly from the court house to the law office of Mr. J. C. Otts and there dictated the first formal resignation which he signed. It reads as follows: Gaffney, S. C., May 25, 1901. His Excellency Gov. M. B. McSweeney, Columbia, S. C.

Sir:—We hereby tender our resignations as Senators from South Carolina in the United States Senate, and ask as a personal favor that you do not appoint our successors, unless there be an extra session of the Senate, until the Democratic State committee shall have ordered a primary to choose the men to be appointed. If you

will kindly advise the State chairman of the Democratic party and ask prompt action in ordering such a primary and arranging for a canvass by the candidates, we shall be under obligations.

Yours respectfully,

B. R. TILLMAN,

U. S. S.

Mr. J. C. Otts was asked to deliver this in person and he was accompanied by Editor E. B. Hook of the Augusta Chronicle and August Kohn, representative in the State and the News and Courier. Senator McLaurin was dressing at the home of Mr. A. N. Wood, and invited the visitors to his room. The paper already signed by Tillman was handed him. It was agreeable to him, from what he said, except he felt his health would not permit of a summer campaign and he did not think it would be right for him to be double teamed and have all the other candidates in the field against him. He was unwell and his wife in the hospital and he seemed to be quite faint and utterly exhausted while talking. He suggested an amendment to the original proposition which was appended as a postscript, which read as follows:

"The campaign is to be between B. R. Tillman and John L. McLaurin for the long term of office which the former resigns and to be held during the months of October and November."

JOHN L. MCLAURIN,

U. S. Senator.

This was signed and placed left for Senator Tillman's signature, and Mr. Geo. R. Koester returned with the party to the law office as Senator McLaurin's representative. Senator Tillman simply had the record and no reasons were assigned for the change. He said he had no right to dictate to the Democratic committee when it should order the primary or who should be allowed to run, as anybody could run for his place. The instrument was returned to McLaurin to leave off the postscript, or make a counter proposition, and shortly afterwards the following proposal came from Senator McLaurin:

To his Excellency, the Governor, Columbia, S. C.

Sir:—We hereby tender our resignations to take effect when the Democratic State committee shall order a primary election, during the month of November, to choose our successors. It having been mutually agreed that a joint canvass shall be made by us during the months of October and November.

Senator Tillman returned the proposal on the same grounds as before, and then wrote and sent this letter to Senator McLaurin:

Hon. Jno. L. McLaurin,

Dear Sir:—I have complied strictly with your taunting proposition that "Benj. The Tillmanite took good care not to put himself in any jeopardy," and when I responded "I will resign if you will do so today," you said: "I will do that." Afterwards, at the close, you repeated your willingness to carry out your agreement. Now you seek to dodge out of it by putting impossible conditions. We cannot dictate to the governor or the Democratic executive committee. We can only do what we said we would and leave the rest to the authorities. Will you, or will you not stand by your pledge.

B. R. TILLMAN.

This letter was sent by hand and to it came the following reply:

Hon. B. R. Tillman,

Dear Sir:—I am more than willing to carry out the proposition which your letter indicates you were "taunted into accepting." Congress meets in December. I invite you to join me in a letter to Governor McSweeney tendering him our resignations to take effect in ample time for our successors to be appointed. I prefer the canvass to take place during October and November as on account of my physical condition, I could not stand it during the summer months. If you are sincere in your proposition unite with me in a letter to Col. Jones requesting him to call the executive committee and arrange for the primary. Or, if you prefer, let us place our resignations in the hands of the governor unconditionally to take effect September 15th.

I have the honor to be yours respectfully,

JNO. L. MCLAURIN.

The foetus had been reached and Senator Tillman dictated this formal instrument, which he signed: Gaffney, May 25, 1901.

His Excellency, Governor McSweeney, Columbia, S. C.

Sir:—We hereby tender our resignations as Senators for the State of South Carolina in the United States Senate to take effect November 15th, next. Yours respectfully,

With Senator Tillman's signature this paper was sent to Senator McLaurin, and in a few moments it was signed and returned. There was no

letter of explanation, but with the two signatures it was posted, and although strictly official business, 2 cents stamp was attached and the letter went to Governor McSweeney. It will be left to the State Democratic committee when the primary will be held and whether it will be open to all comers. Tillman says he wants just as many as want his full term to run against him and one primary with strictly Senatorial candidates will be ordered.

But of the speaking which led up to the two important resignations. Of course every one expected the hot stuff after the announcement that the two senatorial warriors were to get together and even to the last many thought the senators would not hit. The speaking occurred in the court house, which seated about 500 comfortably. There was no crowd; and just about 500 were present. A number of ladies were present but the crowd generally was divided as between country and town visitors. There was manifest feeling between the two senators who but a short time ago were such staunch friends. They did not exchange greetings except in debate and it was apparent that both tried hard to curb passion and tongue and neither interrupted the speaking during its progress. Though both are accustomed to speaking they seemed severely fearful of saying too much, apparently. It was a signal opening and sparring for position, and it is evident that day after day in the campaign to come, the gait will be swifter and swifter and reserve will fade meeting by meeting. Tillman seemed fresh and dapper while McLaurin spoke with such earnestness and vigor that it seemed utterly to exhaust him, while Tillman appeared to warm up under the prospect of a fight as of yore. They both talked overtime. McLaurin spoke for one hour and forty-five minutes and Tillman for about as long, and both were willing to give each other all the time they wanted.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Ed. H. DeCamp.

Senator McLaurin started out by saying: "We are all Democrats," but there are great questions on which the division has come. The time has been, he said, when he would have given his life for Tillman and the difference arose because he now occupied the strong road Tillman had entered upon 16 years ago. Tillman had gone through his stony road and now he had entered such a stony path as Mr. DeCamp had described. He then outlined how he came to join the reform movement years ago and how sixteen years ago he entertained Tillman at his home, and how he then backed up Tillman. Tillman then stood for what he today stands. Nothing has ever occurred in his whole life that gave him more pain than to separate from Tillman and some of his old friends, but he felt he was right in his views. In 1890 there was the cry "Hush." You will split the party, and you will remember how Tillman ridiculed the idea. Today he said he stood for freedom of thought and independence. Who is now crying "Hush or you will split the party?" The very same abuse heaped on Tillman that is now on him. One year ago he did not expect again to enter politics, and if he consulted his own preference he would not be in the campaign. The fact is, Tillman would today attempt the roll of the "boss" or dictator. He is the man who has forsaken the faith, adding: "I am a Tillmanite of the old stripe and he has forsaken the way and chosen the easy path. Senator McLaurin then said he stood on his Greenville speech and then referred to his speech here in 1897, when he explained his position in protecting monozite, which is a local industry. The industry was dead until some one looked after it. In 1897, there was no monozite business here, not a dollar, and last year the business amounted to \$17,800, and this was the result of work and that was what he called statesmanship, business Democracy, or commercial Democracy. The result of the little tax he put on monozite is that Gaffney has done \$20,000 worth of monozite business and a factory to use the mineral is to be put up here. They charged that he voted for Republican measures and if he were not a Republican he ought to be. It was a bitter pill. In 1892 the Alliance instructed its congressmen to independence, and that was his position now on the matters complained of. In 1892 we attacked the platform and denounced Cleveland, the leader of the Democracy, and we protested against the Democracy as then managed. He had no doubt Bryan was honest but he was often mistaken. He switched off to argue for State banks. Bryan on the State bank fight went directly against repealing the State bank tax, which was then one of the cardinal principles of the party platform. He stood just as Bryan did in proclaiming his independence and doing what he thought best for his people. Tillman attacked the platform and no one had more to do with changing the platform than Tillman. The issues of expansion and the like were not in the campaign he made for his election. No Democrat will, he predicted, ever be elected president who will oppose expansion and commercial development. He aided Tillman in many ways to secure the changes in the platform but now saw his mistakes. Then he grew eloquent in pledging his sympathy with his people and how he stood by them in their demands for white supremacy. His friend was a natural born dictator, he is a born boss, and it seems that some of them hop around and say: "Yes, massa," when he cracks his whip. Now, in 1896 what happened? Yes, boys, I know how the orders went out and in that convention he supported Teller, who has always been a Republican. He was willing for almost any sort of crook to win except to insist upon white supremacy. Now, he wanted to say something about what "boss rule" meant, and he knew whereof he spoke. Then he pictured the terrors of reconstruction and how Teller, the chairman of the electoral college of 1876, tried to saddle negro rule on South Carolina. Tillman undertook to carry the delegation to Teller in 1896. Teller in 1876 recommended and urged that the negroes must have their rights and he believed he urged

that a negro was as good as a white man, and I'll show you the "daddy" of the force bill! Tillman was willing to put Teller in the White House, with his views of our white people. "I think I have a right to vote as I please on national issues like expansion, foreign wars, etc., but on strictly party questions, like the money question or race issues, it is right to stand on the party platform, on bank issues and the like. Tillman liked to sit in a bomb-proof and always seemed to get in such places. Years ago he told the boys to vote against anything The State and the News and Courier recommended. Why is this except that Tillman had forsaken his principles and now favored ring rule and "bossism?" McLaurin was to have opened for half an hour to present any new matter in addition to his Greenville speech, but he ran overtime and said he would consent to the same for his friend." McLaurin was applauded and spoke well.

After the applause for McLaurin and Tillman, Chairman DeCamp presented Senator Benj. R. Tillman, who remarked in opening that this was a very busy season and the most serious part of the year to farmers, but many had left their homes to hear this discussion and he was glad of it. Senator McLaurin is laboring under many delusions and you have heard the special pleading of his defection as a Democrat. The primary is 15 months away and yet McLaurin is traveling over the State and attacking the Democracy with all the venom of a new convert and when I came here to talk honestly he says I am a "boss" and that when I crack a whip you all jump, and all that. He has told you I was his guest in 1890 and the like, and I tell you here, he has told me I was the arbiter of his fortunes, by giving him a chance, and now he tells you I stand for the suppression of free thought, free action, and that I stand for "bossism" and that I have been bamboozled by the Gonzales. I stand just where I did in 1895. If the road is smooth you people have made it so. (Applause.) I was invited here by true Democrats and did not come here unbidden. There are over 250 names to the request for me to come here and speak, and he read the formal invitation. He was not here as a meddler or "boss." Ought he to have rejected the invitation or done his duty? Like sensible men, the regular candidates for McLaurin's place are waiting for the band to start. In his Charlotte speech, I am attacked from beginning to end. In his letter in The Independent he says the Democratic party has been mongrelized Tillmanism and Populism and the like, and yet he claims to be an original Tillmanite. In his Greenville speech I am referred to a dozen times or more. He referred to "tutelage in demagoguery" under me, and put me up as a demagogue, and yet he says I have no grievance! You saw here this morning how he attacked me and tried to cast suspicion on my Democracy. I have never minced words and am here to tell you the God's truth. I sent him word last night that I saw no need for personalities, calling me a boss and other hard things, and yet he started in on me today. I am not going to let you all forget certain things of his utterances. He is here as the representative of "Commercial Democracy." It seems we are no longer plain Democrats. He then read the party platform which McLaurin, he said, seemed to delight to sneer at and criticize. He left McLaurin with the platform and the people. His policy seems to be "Get money, my son; get money honestly if you can, but get money and put in your purse." It has been my proud boast that no election could be bought in this State by Wall street, and it remains for you to say what the money of Hanna or others, if to be used, can do. Now as to "bossism." Who wrote your last platform but Col. Hoyt, and yet a few months later he had to oppose him for governor. Tillmanism is nothing but a fair fight, every man voting and counting the votes. He does not believe in any "best" people. This man stands here and talks of my being in a "bomb proof." Ugh. It was foolish. No representative of the people is over in a "bomb proof." And yet he has stood behind me in my "bomb proof," ready, as he says, to sacrifice life for me! When the platform promulgated what was Democracy, it must be considered as settled. He ought to have resigned if he could not stand for the Democracy of his party, or have gone before the people for protection. He was a genuine Democrat and not a sham and a humbug. I have gone further than my friend, or any former friend, I have told the Republicans in the senate in their policy toward the negroes that they were arrant hypocrites I have talked boldly to them. yet I had the confidence and good will of all the senators who were gentlemen. He related the complimentary notice of himself by Senator Hoar. McLaurin changes his politics five times in 10 years and yet won't let Teller change once in 30 years. He believed Teller a good candidate, but the delegation would not go with him and that settled it, and so it was with Towne. Bryan voted for Weaver under the advice of Cleveland as a party expedient. In this game of politics if you do not watch real close you can play the rascal, and if you do not follow the leader of your people you can come near being called a traitor. Then Tillman spoke of the dangers of trying to cut down the congressional delegation. This new commercial doctrine simply means we are for sale! Bid up Hanna. Post-offices, jobs, any old thing, bid up! He says so. My doctrine has been if the stealing must be go on I want my share for you. He talks of cutting loose from my coat tail and he has the felicitation and joy of having a whole lot hanging on his coat tail. I got a few jobs during the Spanish war, but I did not sell out for a mess of pottage. I did not abuse my party as he is doing. He says he can't be defeated unless barred the primary. God bless him, he can't stand in the primary. I want him to preach his doctrine to the people that he says jump when I pop the whip. See if you are safe for money and office. I want him to go before the people. I shall oppose any and every opposition to keep him out of the primary. If he takes the oath, he is now under an im-

plied oath. Has he broken it? You know. Let him go before the people and use all the influence he can from the patronage. Let him get all the influence from the cotton mill presidents and stockholders and their northern bosses, but they cannot boss the operatives. Why did he not go to Kansas City and try to straighten out the party? He wanted McLaurin to declare himself on the income tax; he and McLaurin took the same position as he did on Cleveland. He did not start or finish in 1896 and represented the people in the fight on Cleveland. Tillman then related the birth and organization of Bryan Democracy. He never uttered a word against it and yet to-day he says it is not. He was satisfied with what the people would do for McLaurin—they won't do "a thing" for him and he will be left at home. He harps on Democracy being a sectional party; were not our opponents more so? Are we to crawl in the mire of office hunting to get a few crumbs and get a few concessions? Are we to sell out for nothing? I want him to go over the State. Of course he can manufacture invitations. Any public man can do so, as I did this once to suit myself. I refused the first and told them what kind of an invitation I wanted, and I got it. I'd rather be defeated a thousand times than desert my true Democracy. He told them when he voted for the fast mail subsidy, it was a steal, but he simply wanted a small piece of the steal for the south that paid such a large share of the taxes. He reviewed how much money the north was getting from the south for pensions, river and harbors and the like. The south pays \$250,000,000 and gets back \$25,000,000. Then he took up expansion briefly, and talking of McLaurin's speech said: "I talk of his stolen speech. I can say I can prove that one of his speeches was taken in chunks from Dr. VanDyke. I can say he stole it, and then he talks of my pitchfork. But God bless you, that fork sings its own tune, and is not stolen." Then he took up McLaurin's advocacy of ship subsidy. He talks of our prosperity. Why can't we build our ships? It is nothing but another steal—the rankest class legislation. It is just a grab of \$180,000,000. He talks about the mill trade in China. He took up the official figures and showed that the total exports were 1,370,000,000 and the total shipments to all foreign ports last year of cotton goods were \$24,000,000, and the total shipments of all cotton goods to China was only \$880,000, and yet for this we are to sell out! Two counties will raise this much crude stuff. The cotton mills are here to make money and they made 100 per cent., and it is thought bad business if 30 per cent. is not made. They think they can boss the mill vote. They tried that game before. They did not do it. When the primary comes off he will see what the man behind the looms will do. He will see and never forget it.

Then he took up the prosperity of the State and insisted that nothing McKinley did helped to build the mills in South Carolina. They began under Cleveland, and he did the south no good. We get the China trade by selling the best goods at the lowest price, and not because of any Republican policies. We ourselves are responsible for the State's prosperity, and no one else if he advocates and endorses all Mr. McKinley says and does, as he says he does, let him go to the Republican party, and if he were as honest as he used to be I'll take him by the hand and say, "Johnnie, I wish you all the success in the world." The Kansas City platform is the only way we can test Democracy. The fight must be in the party. But God knows I always did and always will despise hypocrisy. It hurt him to have McLaurin and his friends and his kinsmen think ill of him but he believed in fighting fairly and squarely.

He proposed that McLaurin resign now and go before the people and then he will have the candidates meet him, and he promised he would keep out of the fight and his mouth shut. If you elect him I'll take it as notice that you do not want me. If he is a Democrat I am not. All the other fellows want is a chance to meet him on the stump. Let him resign and test the situation. He said he would like to talk longer, but wanted to keep to the agreement, and stopped amidst applause.

Then came Senator McLaurin's reply, which was well done. He said he expected great things, but mountains have been in labor and brought forth a mouse. He came here with some trepidation, but the speech of Tillman was that of a man who knew he was wrong and had no heart in the work. He had tried to make logical speeches, but his friend persistently appealed to class prejudice and class feeling. He knew Tillman and his style of work. He wanted the movement kept up for others than himself. He did not want to try to stir up strife between factory operatives and the presidents and their own. He appealed to the operatives as well as to the owners, for he had as high regard for them as ever did Tillman. Tillman had said some very hard things of him. Last year when he was chained to a bed of sickness, this man, my former friend, and a congressman who is a candidate against me made speech after speech against me and denounced me as a traitor, and yet they blame me for coming out. He wanted every man who loves truth and justice to judge him on his speeches, and not on misrepresentation. He did not want any excitement this summer, because his health was not the best. He knew my sensitive feeling and yet he comes here to harass me. He knew it, men, he knew my condition. He knew I could not stand worry in my present condition, but I am going to fight this thing out. Yes, this man tells you he had an invitation fixed up so as to come here. Gentlemen, it's hard, but I can stand it. He talks about me and says I stole VanDyke's sermon. The only charge he has been able to bring against me is that I stole a sermon. Then turning around and taking a step or two back to face with Tillman and pointing his finger at him, he said with feeling and emphasis: "You, sir, if charges be true, have stolen things of more intrinsic value than sermons." Then bubbling over with feeling he said, referring to Tillman's invitation "Now my idea of

decency, the common decency among gentlemen, was for Tillman to be asked me if it were agreeable for me to meet him here. It was a brutal war he treated me. Now I want it understood that I am not a bully and I am not going to run. I do not come from running stock on either side. I am not afraid of Tillman. He falls back on his old-time tricks and goes to insinuating and talks about Hanna and his boodle. If that be meant to insinuate that any of it is coming to me it is absolutely false and the insinuation is unworthy of a senator and a gentleman; if he means to insinuate that I'm a sham I want to say I'm not a sham or a demagogue. Now, Tillman knows his old tricks of slurring and insinuating and has the advantage of me, and he has no more mercy or pity than a tiger over his prey when he once gets his drop on a man. But I firmly believe God is on the side of the right and I will win this fight. Tillman is a bulldozer and bushwacker, but I want it understood there was no man in South Carolina who could handle him, and before I get through, like a small boy, he will be crying for some one to take me off him. I'm not afraid of him. When you disagree with him he seeks the cheap refuge of the demagogue and calls you a traitor and all such stuff, without proving it, and to declare this or that a steal. Instead of answering me he rambled off talking about pensions and all that sort of rot, and his only reply seemed to be to sneer at the mill owners and try to create discord and strife between capital and labor.

"Tillman talks like I'm a full fledged Republican because I do not agree with him. Every one of these questions is entirely new since my race and never entered into the campaign here. He never thought any one would be so blind as to oppose America's liberal foreign policy. The Cuban war which led to present conditions was a Democratic making."

Mr. McLaurin spoke of how he had been hounded because of his votes and that at times he might have said what he did not want to say. He tried to keep on good terms with all men, but if he did not have the good will of Tillman he could not help it, and did not care. Then McLaurin took up the matter of resignation which is related elsewhere and prodded Tillman about his fork and the use of it. Tillman kept his mouth shut as he promised to do it would be the first time he had ever done so, and then he spoke of how he mixed up in the last gubernatorial race and how he had got into a mess with the preachers. Senator McLaurin then elaborated the idea of expansion, pretty much as at Greenville, and took up the Chinese and eastern question. He gave a graphic picture of the Chinese situation; how McKinley got into the situation and how it now stood, and that the trade in China was just in its infancy and he could not see why if China's business was worthless, Tillman had said this government should spill blood if necessary to develop and encourage trade in China and maintain the integrity of China. McKinley, whom he sneers at, settled it without the loss of any blood. He spoke of the expansion sermons of Dr. J. Walter Daniel and Dr. Kilgo. Then Mr. McLaurin took up the subsidy proposition and argued it at length. He dealt with it from a local standpoint. He argued that Greenville had grown to be the great city that it was through subsidy to railroads, cotton mills, opera house, etc., and so it was in Gaffney and many other places. He gave figures to show what money had been voted to railroads and what they had done and argued that the ship subsidy was along the same line. The fact of the matter is the people can't get along without subsidies if they want to move ahead. McLaurin finally urged his right to his views and that there was no sense or reason in constantly stirring up prejudice and feeling as it did no one any good. He went over the situation and was applauded in concluding.

Senator Tillman asked for five minutes more which was granted him with the consent of McLaurin. Tillman said he wanted to reply to the charge that he had been brutal to McLaurin and he read in full the letters between himself and Mr. Otts about his coming here. He was no brute and did not want to be regarded as one. We will soon be before the people and there discuss issues further. Here he again proposed to McLaurin that they both resign which was accepted. He produced the volume in which McLaurin's speech was published and by which he could and would prove that McLaurin stole parts of that sermon. He had the positive proof and wanted to show it to any one who wanted to see it, he said. Then he said as to the imperial policy he did not want the American flag floating over and protecting a lot of yellow dogs in the Philippines.

This closed the speaking and Senator McLaurin announced that he had a lot of his speeches for distribution and he would be glad for all to read it in the south. The meeting was then adjourned and then came the negotiation for the resignation which resulted in the mailing of the sensational document. Thus ended the first meeting of the unexpectedly early senatorial campaign in South Carolina.

McSweeney on Resignations—Jones Announces His Candidacy.

Speaking of the resignations of the Senators, Governor McSweeney says: "The resignations of Senator Tillman and McLaurin as United States Senators, were received by me in the mail Sunday morning as I was leaving for Chickamauga, the resignations to take effect September 15. I will not take up the consideration of the resignations until I return to my office. At present I have nothing to say and no comment to make on the action of these gentlemen."

Col. Wiley Jones, State chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee says he will call the committee together about the first of July and that he regards August as the proper month for the campaign. Speaking further Colonel Jones said: "You may say that I will be in the race for United States Senator from South Carolina, no matter what form the primary election thereafter may assume."